Claim 1 (previously presented): A lancet suited for use in drawing blood or other bodily fluid, wherein the lancet is provided with a region where a chemical reagent resides, the chemical reagent including one or more agents that react with at least one constituent of the bodily fluid to ascertain information about the bodily fluid from which it was drawn, the lancet has a body and a head that is provided with a relatively sharp tip for penetrating the skin of the person, the tip is provided with at least one channel or groove in fluid communication with the area where the chemical reagent is positioned, the channel or groove transports the fluid from the tip to the area where the chemical reagent is positioned, the channels extend between the tip of the lancet and the recess, an electroconductive ink is positioned on the lancet wherein the ink is patterned into electrical contacts, part of which extend into the area where the chemical reagent is deposited and a part of which extend to a location away from the area where the chemical reagent is deposited, the chemical reagent positioned on the lancet undergoes a reaction with the bodily fluid that creates an electrical potential between the two ends of the electrical contacts.

Claim 2 (previously presented): The lancet of claim 1 wherein the lancet has a pencil-like shape, with the head resembling the conically-shaped pencil point and the body resembling a cylindrical barrel.

Claim 3 (previously prevented): The lancet of claim 13 wherein the lancet is integrated into a diagnostic test kit in which the lancet is driven out of the recess to penetrate a person's skin, draw a sample of a fluid, which by capillary action is transported through the grooves to the area where the reagent is positioned, the lancet is returned to within the protective recess, and wherein a chemical reaction occurs, generating an electrical potential, which is measured by the diagnostic test kit, which then converts the value of the electrical potential.

Claim 4 (previously prevented): A test strip for use in analyzing a sample drawn from a person,, wherein the test strip has a substrate, a through hole where a chemical reagent can be deposited and cured, electrical contacts that extend from where the reagent is positioned to another area on the strip, wherein a wicking region comprises grooves containing a non-compatible ink, the wicking region transports bodily fluid from the end of the strip to the region where the chemical reagent is deposited, the strip has an over layer of a carrier material.

Claim 5 (new): The assembly of claim 1 wherein the lancet comprises at least one groove of between about 50 to about 200 um deep along a tapered portion for transporting blood from the puncture to an area with one or more reagents; and wherein the lancet's diameter is about 1.5 to about 2 mm.

Claim 6 (new): A canister comprising:
two drums being interconnected by a channel; the two drums comprise a first drum and a second drum; multiple strips are located in the first drum wherein the strips are adhered onto a continuous film, wherein the film comprises tractor feed holes along at least one side; the tractor feed holes are capable of being driven by a sprocket system in a corresponding meter so that the film moves from the first drum to the second drum; and wherein the channel comprises a sufficient area wherein an individual strip is available to have a sample deposited on the strip.

Claim 7 (new): A canister comprising:
two drums being interconnected by a channel; the two drums comprise a first drum and a second drum; multiple lancets are located in the first drum wherein the lancets are adhered onto a continuous film, wherein the film comprises tractor feed holes along at least one side; the tractor feed holes are capable of being driven by a sprocket system in a corresponding meter so that the film moves from the first drum to the second drum; and wherein the channel comprises a sufficient area wherein an individual lancet is available to have a sample deposited on the lancet.

Claim 8 (new): The canister of claim 6 further comprising at least a portion of the inside of the first drum composed of a desiccant plastic.

Claim 9 (new): The canister of claim 6 wherein the sample is selected from the group of bodily fluids consisting of blood, urine and saliva.

Claim 10 (new): The canister of claim 7 further comprising at least a portion of the inside of the first drum composed of a desiccant plastic.

Claim 11 (new): The canister of claim 7 wherein the sample is blood.

Claim 12 (new): The canister of claim 7 wherein the lancet comprises an in-mold label comprising an electrically conductive ink that forms a pattern of at least one electrical contact.

Claim 13 (new): The canister of claim 6 wherein the strip comprises an in-mold label comprising an electrically conductive ink and a non-compatible ink that forms a pattern on a carrier.

Claim 14 (new): The canister of claim 6 wherein the strip is a diagnostic test strip.

Claim 15 (new): An assembly for dispensing multiple lancets comprising a substantially moisture tight cassette having multiple lancets and composed of at least partially of an inside of a desiccant plastic; a membrane at least partially lines the edge of the cassette and allows a single lancet to exit the cassette; the single lancet is capable of being driven out of the cassette to a position where the lancet penetrates skin and obtains a sufficient amount of blood so that the blood is drawn to a test assay site on the lancet by capillary action; the single lancet is also capable of being retracted back into the cassette; and a second lancet is capable of being indexed based on a signal generated by a test analyzer, which is coupled to and interfaces with the cassette.

Claim 16 (new): A method for forming a lancet comprising at least one electrical contact comprising the steps of:

placing a substrate layer in a mold, wherein a conductive ink layer is patterned on the substrate layer;

injecting a thermoplastic into the mold; and

forming at least one electrical contact on the lancet in a mold, wherein the electrical contact comprises the patterned conductive ink layer.

Claim 17 (new): A method for forming a test strip comprising the steps of:

placing an in-mold label in a mold, wherein the in-mold label comprises a carrier layer and at least two coatings of ink; the first ink coating is a conductive ink, which is positioned on the carrier in the pattern of the electrically conductive inks, extending from a through hole to a distal end of the strip, the second ink layer is a non-compatible, non-adhesive ink, positioned on the carrier in a region between a proximal end of the strip and the through hole;

injecting a thermoplastic into the mold; and

forming a test strip, wherein the ink forms a series of grooves positioned between the thermoplastic and the carrier.